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## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.  
LORD DUNDREARY, at 8 P. M. Soiree.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE.  
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M.  
TIVOLI THEATRE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M. Mr. Levy and Madame  
Papenheim.  
THEATRE COMIQUE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
BOOTH'S THEATRE.  
SARDANAPALUS, at 8 P. M. Mr. Bangs and Mrs. Agnes  
South.  
WOODS MUSEUM.  
LADY GODIVA, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
BURLESQUE, COMEDY, MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.  
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,  
at 8 P. M.  
OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities  
are that the weather to-day will be clear and  
warm.

During the summer months the HERALD will  
be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate of  
twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Speculation  
was generally quiet on a rather weak mar-  
ket. Gold opened at 110 3/4 and closed at  
110 5/8, with intermediate sales at 110 1/2.  
Government bonds, except 1865's, which de-  
clined 1/4 a 1/2, were firm. Railroad bonds  
were firm on small business. Money on  
call loans was abundant at 1 1/2 and 2 per  
cent.

THE SARATOGA RACES this year have proved  
a great success, and it will be seen from our  
report this morning that the extra meeting  
is as interesting and successful as the regu-  
lar meetings which preceded it.

SOME APACHES who deserted their reserva-  
tion were taught a lesson by Captain Porter,  
of the Eighth infantry, which they are not  
likely to forget, as will be seen from our  
despatches this morning. The only way to  
deal with the savages is to attack and  
punish them whenever they desert their  
reservations.

COMPTROLLER GREEN was very coy yester-  
day with his German fellow citizens who  
jalled upon him to tender him a nomination  
for Mayor. The truth is they came at an  
inauspicious moment, and he told them so  
in a manner which even his enemies must  
admit was strikingly urbane and courteous.  
If he had said to them "by and by I may  
not be unwilling to serve, but just now  
somebody is to be nominated for Governor,  
and it is not impossible that Mr. Green will  
be the man," he would have expressed in  
words what he evidently meant to convey by  
his coy and guarded sentences.

A NEW YORK BURGlar is always a disap-  
pointed man when some policeman a little  
less obtuse than the rest interferes with his  
operations. Many of the most successful bur-  
glaries recently perpetrated in this city were  
committed under the very eyes of the police,  
and nobody is surprised to hear of such a  
crime as that attempted in Front street yester-  
day morning. The only surprise is that  
she men were detected in time to arrest  
them before they had disposed of the stolen  
property. Detective Kierns and Officer  
Pilkington are deservingly of special mention  
for keeping their eyes open while in the dis-  
charge of their duty.

THE SERVIAN PROSPECTS, which were  
brighter for a day, seem to be clouding  
again. Even the Czar reposed confidence  
in the change which had taken place, and  
the Russian government became peaceful in  
its disposition as the Servians showed the  
ability to defend their territory. Now, how-  
ever, there has been another retreat for a  
final stand, and an all-day battle has taken  
place, the result of which, it is feared, is un-  
favorable to Servia. Should these fears be  
realized there must be peace or mediation.  
Within a few days it is likely the fate of  
both Servia and Turkey will be determined,  
and it will be known whether there is to be  
peace or war in Europe. Nothing except  
the good fortune of the Servians can much  
longer prolong the struggle under its  
present condition, and hence the whole in-  
terest of the contest now centres in the  
probable action of the great Powers.

It is a MISFORTUNE attending every finan-  
cial crisis that weak banking institutions  
must be strengthened to prevent the most  
disastrous consequences to people who have  
no relations whatever with the banks. It was  
so with us in 1873, and it was only by suc-  
ceeding bankrupt national and savings banks  
that universal panic and ruin were averted.  
The present crisis in Portugal is aggravated  
by a like cause, only the stronger institu-  
tions are refusing longer to succor the  
weaker ones. Except in extreme cases,  
where a whole people would be involved, it  
is best to let the feeble institutions fail, and  
thereby at a single blow avert what  
must otherwise prove a lasting evil.  
A panic in the United States at any  
time within the next five years would  
ruin most of the national and savings  
banks in the country, and the only way  
to avoid the worst of possible conse-  
quences is to compel the feeble institutions  
to wind up their affairs before a crisis comes.

## The Democratic Canvass—Should Tilden Stoop to Conquer?

The theory of the democratic canvass is a  
plain one. The whole country, the democ-  
rats contend, is honeycombed with corrup-  
tion. In every department, not only of the  
government, but of society, false ideas have  
won recognition. Corruption taints the ad-  
ministration of affairs and truth has given  
place to charlatanism. In Washington we  
have Belknapism, in the South we have car-  
pet-baggerism, in religion we have Beecher-  
ism, in society we have follies and false  
pride, in business we have bankruptcy. All  
of this, according to the democratic leaders,  
comes from the war, from the mad finan-  
cial policy since the war, and more espe-  
cially from the course of the ad-  
ministration—an administration that has  
no parallel in our history for its  
venality and baseness. To remedy these  
evils, the democratic party have gone back  
to the principles of Jefferson, to the simple  
methods of the fathers of the constitution.  
They propose to reform the whole country.  
They will restore specie payments, pay the  
debt, conciliate the South, revive our  
shipping, employ labor, give a healthy  
tone to business, and make the Re-  
public what it was intended by the  
founders. To do this they have,  
thanks to a watchful Providence, who not  
only determines the hour but discovers the  
man for reform, found in Samuel J. Tilden  
a leader who seems to have been raised up  
for the express purpose of saving the country—a  
wise, learned, experienced man, whose  
whole life has been given to works of re-  
form, who, in warring upon the Canal King  
and the Tammany Ring, shows that he values  
reform as far above the success of any party.  
This man, if elected, will be the wisest of  
all Presidents—wiser, according to Mr.  
Hewitt, for instance, than Washington, Jef-  
ferson, Adams, Buchanan or Lincoln. This  
man will, according to Mr. Godwin, so ar-  
range the finances in three months that we  
shall have no more trouble with the cur-  
rency or the debt. In electing him to the  
Presidency we are, according to our demo-  
cratic friends, not merely choosing a Presi-  
dent who may do well or do ill, as oppor-  
tunities serve, but accepting from Providence  
a Heaven-born leader, who comes to  
save us in our trying hour.

This is the democratic programme as seen  
by democratic eyes. If we were to accept it  
there would be an end of the campaign.  
We do not question the general truth of the  
picture. It is a caricature, but, like car-  
icatures, dependent upon truth for its ap-  
tiness. The country is in need of reform,  
and although we are under no illusions as  
to what Mr. Tilden or any new President  
would do, there is no change that would  
not be an improvement. The mere putting  
of new men into office would be sending  
fresh blood into withered veins. The re-  
publican party has outlived its usefulness—  
almost outlived its fame. This noble, this  
historic party, founded on the principle of  
freedom and the aspirations for union;  
this party which was proud to fol-  
low Seward, Sumner and Chase, has  
now become an office-hunting league,  
and finds its leaders in Spencer and Shep-  
herd. It is simply a military cohort de-  
pending upon power. Under its sway we  
have seen the Presidency become as abso-  
lute as the autocracy of Russia. In Russia  
the despotism was ever in awe of a rude  
public opinion, which might at any time  
assert itself; which was, as Talleyrand ex-  
pressed it, an absolute monarchy, tempered  
by assassination. In America public  
opinion, reverencing the law, has no control  
of a President, whose prerogatives were  
above the law; upon a Cabinet whose  
members were responsible to the President  
and not to the nation; upon a Senate which  
had become a mere vassal to an office-  
bestowing Executive; upon a House whose  
members never knew how to vote un-  
til they had their share of plunder.  
Although many of these evils—the  
degradation of the public service,  
for instance, go back to other times, and  
especially flourished under Jackson, Pierce  
and Buchanan, they became rank and  
aggressive under Grant. Jackson defied  
public opinion when he created the maxim,  
"To the victors belong the spoils." Pierce  
defied public opinion when he used the  
power of his administration to pass the Ne-  
braska bill, with its violation of the Missouri  
compromise; Buchanan defied public opinion  
when he proscribed every democrat who  
would not support the Lecompton constitu-  
tion. But none of these violations can be  
compared to the persistent disregard of the  
will of the people and the best interests of  
the country which have marked the republi-  
cans in power, and against which the coun-  
try rises in protest and proposes to remedy  
by the election of Mr. Tilden.

The country proposes to elect Mr. Tilden,  
if such an achievement can be attained with  
safety to the Union. This is the canvass as  
it stands to-day. The Southern States have  
passed into the control of the democrats.  
We fear that in most cases they played most  
foolly for their mastery, but their power is  
unquestioned. The vote in most of the  
Southern States is simply the recording of  
democratic majorities. The Western States,  
it was thought, would go into alliance with  
the South on the money question. This was  
a natural union; but the South has had only  
one idea since Fort Sumter fell, and the  
West was driven back to its old republican  
lines. If the country feels that the results  
of the war for the Union will be in  
no peril from the success of the  
democratic party—that we shall not  
have repudiation in the West and  
revolution in the South—there will be no  
doubt as to the election. Thus far in the  
management of the canvass the republicans  
have succeeded in keeping alive this doubt,  
and the democrats have not succeeded in  
allaying it. In other words, the republicans,  
with the country against them, with an over-  
burdened and disheartened canvass, are  
fighting to win. The democrats, with the  
country in their favor, yearning for reform,  
are fighting to lose. The democratic party  
has shown itself to be as wedded to its idols  
as when it defeated Douglas in 1860, McClel-  
lan in 1864, Seymour in 1868 and Greeley  
in 1872. It looks very much as if it would  
succeed in defeating Tilden in 1876. We  
admit that Tilden is a hard man  
to beat—more so than any of the

gentlemen we have named. But in  
capacity for defeating its own candidates  
the democrats have unrivaled power. If  
any question required prudent treatment  
it was the Southern question. Once touch  
the chord of patriotism, once arouse the old  
war feeling, and Mr. Tilden's canvass would  
be as hopeless as was that of Vallandigham  
in Ohio. Common sense would have shown  
the wisdom of peace and conciliation in  
the South. Well, the campaign opens by a  
massacre in Hamburg, a massacre already  
condoned by public opinion in the South.  
This is followed by the nomination of Wade  
Hampton for Governor of South Carolina  
by a convention in which the leaders in  
the massacre were prominent members,  
and on a platform representing all the pas-  
sion and intolerance of the war—arraying  
race against race and prejudice against prej-  
udice. The one other question which the  
leaders should have treated with prudence  
and firmness was the finances. Yet on this  
point we have the democratic party in the  
West nominating rag-money inflationists for  
Congress, for Governorships and for the  
Senate. In Illinois the democratic nominee  
for Governor is so obnoxious that the lead-  
ing democratic journal in the Northwest re-  
pudiates him as a "rag-money communist"  
and denounces the nomination as a violation  
of the St. Louis platform and an offence to  
the people.

Even these incidents might be dismissed  
as local phenomena, in no way affecting the  
general aspect of the canvass, and the coun-  
try could be rallied upon Tilden as the  
Heaven-appointed reformer, with the probity  
of Washington, the genius of Jefferson, the  
will of Jackson—as all, in fact, that Mr.  
Hewitt, Mr. Godwin and other devotees be-  
lieve him to be. But when we come to  
analyze Mr. Tilden's letter of acceptance,  
which was awaited with so much anxiety,  
and from which so much was expected, we  
are disappointed. The letter is vague,  
misleading, unsatisfactory, without life or co-  
herence, and not calculated to instruct or  
arouse the country. On the finan-  
cial question, upon which so much  
depends, it is a surrender. While  
Hendricks expresses himself in a manly  
way and avows his opinions, Tilden, who  
is the hard money champion above all  
others, abandons the Resumption act. It  
is said the Resumption act is a sham  
that it means nothing, that Tilden is sound  
to the core, that his concession is a mere sub-  
terfuge. But no pledge is a sham until it  
is broken. What the country pledges  
Mr. Tilden proposes to violate. He pro-  
poses this not because he believes it, for,  
according to his supporters, he will resume  
long before the day fixed in the Resumption  
act, but as a concession to the repudiators  
in the West. The country at once asks, What  
is to be the fate of an administration  
which begins its campaign for re-  
form by a surrender to the most  
dangerous influence in the land, the infla-  
tionists of the West? The country recalls  
Buchanan, the last democratic President.  
It remembers that Buchanan was wise, able,  
patriotic, experienced in the ripeness of life,  
a statesman of the old school—the ablest  
man in his party—such a man as Tilden is  
to-day. It remembers how the elevation of  
Buchanan was regarded as the return of the  
old times when worth and experience graced  
the Presidency. It remembers also how  
Buchanan tampered with secession, as Tilden  
in his letter tamps with inflation; how he  
made "concessions" to Slidell and Breckin-  
ridge, as Tilden makes "concessions" to  
Hendricks and Ewing; how, in the end,  
the evil with which he tampered swept  
over him, covering his name and his ad-  
ministration with contempt, sweeping the  
country into war. This is a  
fatal memory to arouse now. It shows that  
Mr. Tilden should take the advice of the  
HERALD and lead his canvass before it drifts  
away from him. He has the power, the  
ability, and we think he has the will. As  
the canvass now stands the republicans have  
made no mistakes, while on the Southern  
question and the finances the democrats  
have made blunders which would be fatal  
to an ordinary campaign, and which may  
yet prove fatal to the most promising  
canvass the democrats have had since the no-  
mination of Pierce and King, nearly a quarter  
of a century ago.

## Assessments of Office-Holders.

It is evident that the law which ostensibly  
was made to protect salaried officers of  
the government from the extortions of po-  
litical committees at election times was art-  
fully worded, with the intention to make  
it inoperative. This appears not merely in  
the fact that it only forbids officers of the  
government from making these collections, but  
also in the fact that it excepts certain officers  
from that prohibition. It was, in fact,  
scarcely within the province of Congress to  
forbid any person but an employe of the  
government making such collections as  
those referred to. In the case of an officer  
violating a law of Congress in this particu-  
lar the probable loss of his position would  
be a restraint, and he is in that respect  
within the control of the law; but it is  
doubtful if the other part of the penalty could  
ever be imposed, while as against citizens  
generally a law to punish them for "receiv-  
ing anything of value for political purposes"  
would prove to be of the nature of the  
famous bull against the comet. But though  
it must thus necessarily be free to non-  
office-holders to collect money for election  
expenses they would find little success in  
their quest but for the implied countenance  
of office-holders in high position. Nobody in  
the Custom House would pay if he felt safe  
as to the Collector of the Port. But the Col-  
lector for the General Committee acts with  
the presumed authority of the head man in  
any department, and it is the fear of the loss  
of place that enforces payment. Now Col-  
lectors of the port, postmasters and others  
are not included in the prohibitions of the  
law. They are appointed by the President,  
with the advice and consent of the Senate,  
and only persons not so appointed are for-  
bidden to make political assessments.

CASTLE GARDEN is to be rebuilt notwith-  
standing nobody wants it. Without this un-  
necessary and unsightly depot in the Battery  
park the occupation of the Commissioners of  
Emigration would be gone, and it is to be  
restored that such a sad fate may be averted.

## The Republican State Convention.

The Convention which meets at Saratoga  
to-morrow is fraught with more important  
consequences to the republican party than any  
which has ever been held in the State of  
New York. It is the first time since that  
party came into power when its success in a  
national canvass was staked on the electoral  
votes of this State. In 1864 the Southern  
States were disfranchised; in 1868 many  
of them were secured for the republicans  
by military interference in support of negro  
supremacy; in 1872 but a small number of  
them had yet become democratic, and in all  
those years the republican party retained its  
ascendancy and preponderance in most of  
the Northern States. No possible blunder  
of a republican convention in New York  
could have seriously impaired the chances  
of the republican Presidential ticket in any  
election when Mr. Lincoln or General  
Grant was the candidate. But the  
relative strength of parties has be-  
come so altered that the vote of New  
York is likely to decide the contest, and the  
republicans are not strong enough in this  
State to afford to make a mistake. The situ-  
ation is so critical that both parties will  
watch the proceedings at Saratoga to-morrow  
with keen interest, the democrats in the  
hope and the republicans in the fear that  
the Convention will perpetrate some fatal  
blunder. Even a small blunder might  
prove fatal when the two parties are so  
evenly balanced.

The dangers to which this Convention is  
exposed lie rather in the background than  
in front. They grow out of the struggle  
made previous to and at the Cincinnati  
Convention between the supporters and op-  
ponents of Mr. Conkling. There was then  
and still is a determined purpose to depose  
him from his leadership, and the republi-  
cans who were most active in undermining  
his chances at Cincinnati desire to inflict on  
him a further humiliation by thwarting his  
wishes at Saratoga. They intend to  
exhibit a contrast between his ascendancy  
in the Convention by which delegates were  
elected to Cincinnati and his weakness in  
the Convention about to be held. The har-  
mony of this Convention depends on whether  
he quietly surrenders or decides to make a  
fight. Impartial lookers-on will be apt to  
think that this is a case where discretion is  
the better part of valor. If Mr. Conkling  
makes a fight and loses his enemies will  
exult over him. If he makes a fight and  
wins he will imperil the success  
of the party and be held responsi-  
ble for the consequences. But if he  
surrenders without a contest and the party  
should be beaten it might afterward be will-  
ing to again accept his leadership. The most  
politic and also the most magnanimous thing  
he can do is to allow Mr. Cornell to be with-  
drawn after one or two ballots, and use his  
influence to decide the contest between rival  
candidates.

The three leading candidates are Mr. Cor-  
nell, Mr. Everts, and Mr. Morgan, and it  
will be in Mr. Conkling's power when Cor-  
nell is withdrawn to give the nomination to  
Everts or Morgan, if he does not waste his  
strength on some one of the minor candidates.  
The unpledged delegates would rally at once  
to Morgan or to Everts if the Cornell support  
should go over to him in a body, but if the  
Cornell votes should be given to White or  
Pomeroy the struggle would be prolonged,  
and Mr. Conkling's friends would lose the  
credit and advantage of deciding it. The  
most skillful game Conkling can play is to  
give his unfettered influence at once to  
Everts or to Morgan, and lay the success-  
ful candidate under an obligation which he  
would be compelled to recognize.

As between Morgan and Everts we should  
suppose the choice would be easily made by  
a politician with Mr. Conkling's personal  
relations. Morgan has taken sides with  
Conkling's enemies and attempted to under-  
mine his influence, but Everts has kept  
clear of all quarrels of factions and has  
never done anything which would make it  
difficult for the Cornell men to give him a  
cordial support. It is true that Mr.  
Curtis, the boldest and most open of  
Mr. Conkling's republican opponents is  
a leading supporter of Mr. Everts and will  
present his name to the Convention, but  
Mr. Conkling should not allow that circum-  
stance to influence his action. He knows  
Mr. Everts too well to believe that Mr. Curtis  
can acquire any undue influence over him,  
and knows also that he would make an abler  
and more high toned Governor than any  
other candidate that has been named  
and, perhaps, than any other citizen  
of the State. A man of Mr. Conkling's  
great ability naturally recognizes  
eminent ability in others, and since  
his individual choice is impossible he  
should make a merit of giving his party an  
excellent candidate and the State a great  
Governor. Under existing circumstances,  
there is no way in which Senator Conkling  
could do so much to retrieve his influence,  
benefit his party and foil his enemies as by  
a prompt and magnanimous support of Mr.  
Everts as soon as it is apparent that Mr.  
Cornell cannot be nominated. Mr. Everts  
is better fitted to strengthen the Hayes  
canvass by attracting outside support than any  
other citizen whom the republicans could  
put into the field.

THE WEATHER.—For the first time since  
the commencement of the summer the sen-  
sation of positive coolness was enjoyed in  
New York yesterday and last night. Indeed,  
many were disposed to believe that the hot  
season had ended, and began to regard the  
subject of fall overcoats as one worthy of  
serious consideration. But although we are  
approaching the end of our regular summer  
weather we shall yet experience considerable  
warmth before the end of the present month.  
The area of high pressure, the source of  
the cool winds, will have passed our meri-  
dian before morning, and the temperature  
will continue to rise during to-day, with  
easterly and southerly winds in the neigh-  
borhood of New York. To-morrow cloud-  
iness will begin to set in, with southeasterly  
winds and probably rain toward night, un-  
less the low area now advancing should be  
delayed in its progress eastward. In any event,  
the weather change will occur, accompanied  
by high temperature. Yesterday morning  
the velocity of the wind at Bismarck, Dak-  
ota, reached forty-two miles per hour  
from the westward, showing the low bar-  
ometric pressure at the storm centre in the

Missouri Valley and the density of the air  
behind it. A slight disturbance is passing  
over the Gulf coast toward the Atlantic.

## Bold Ben Butler.

It is impossible not to admire, or at least  
not to be amused by, the vigor with which  
this noted political athlete "comes up  
smiling" in the arena after being knocked  
out of breath. Hopelessly beaten in his old  
Congressional district he offers himself as a  
candidate in another, and if he can get the  
republican nomination he has good chances  
of an election, although Mr. Tarbox, a democ-  
rat, was chosen two years ago by more than  
one thousand five hundred majority. That  
was the year of the so-called tidal wave,  
when so many political miracles were  
wrought and a democratic Governor was  
elected in Massachusetts. Ordinarily there  
is a large republican majority in the district  
which General Butler now aspires to repre-  
sent, Judge Hoar having been elected from  
it against Tarbox in 1872 by six thousand  
majority. As there are no signs of a tidal  
wave this year there can be little doubt of  
Butler's election if he captures the republi-  
can nomination. He counts, with good  
reason, on the support of his own city of  
Lowell, where he made a dashing speech  
last evening to a large and applauding  
audience. The raising of a Hayes and  
Wheeler banner supplied him with an oc-  
casion, and when a vast crowd had been  
assembled by a display of fireworks the mul-  
titude thronged to the City Hall, filled it to  
overflowing and listened to a speech in  
Butler's most characteristic vein. He cap-  
tivated the hearts of Irishmen by glowing  
congratulations on the escape of the Fenian  
prisoners, flourished the bloody shirt to the  
satisfaction of earnest republicans, made a  
virtual renunciation of his infatuation heresy,  
planted himself squarely on the Cincinnati  
platform, and boasted that when he was in  
Congress he attended to the private busi-  
ness of all the Congressional districts in Mas-  
sachusetts, and promised to confine his good  
offices at the national capital, if he should  
be again elected, to the people of his own  
district. If the irrepressible Butler gets  
back to Congress he means to make it par-  
ticularly hot for the democrats, and says he  
is equally willing to serve his constituents  
for five thousand dollars a year as their rep-  
resentative or for many times that sum as  
their legal adviser. Patriotic, disinterested  
Ben Butler!

Tammany and Its Anti-Why Not  
Abolish Both?

There is something abject and pitiful in  
the servitude of the democratic voters of this  
city to self-created political rings. As soon  
as one ring is broken or shattered another  
equally selfish and grasping springs up to  
take its place, and the ring-ridden democ-  
rats meekly pass their necks under the new  
yoke. New Tammany holds the people in  
as much contempt as Old Tammany ever  
did, and when a portion of the slaves rebel  
it is not to assert their independence, but to  
yield up their freedom to a new master. The  
recent unsuccessful dicker between the  
Kelly clique and the Morrissey clique was  
an attempt to traffic in the ballots of citizens,  
and neither seemed to have any doubt of its  
ability to deliver its chattels on the com-  
pletion of a bargain. The mass of these  
political vassals who are thus banded about  
and exposed to sale ought to know that their  
servitude is degrading to themselves and  
inconsistent with democratic principles.  
There is no reason apart from their pusilla-  
nimity why they should endure this dis-  
graceful thralldom. The Tammany ring and  
the anti-Tammany ring ought to be alike  
toppled into ruins; but so benighted or  
besotted have the democracy of the city  
become by long servitude that they seem  
unable to form a conception of local po-  
litical action except in subjection to a ring  
of political traders. We have long urged upon  
the democratic party the necessity of abol-  
ishing Tammany, both the name and the  
thing; but not certainly by the creation of a  
new ring to supplant it and appropriate the  
spoils. A Morrissey ring would be no better  
and no worse than a Kelly ring; both  
pursue the same ends by the same methods.  
If they should succeed in uniting the old  
business would be conducted in the old way  
with new partners in the firm; if they fail  
to unite the weaker side will sell out to the  
republicans, and the city will be equally mis-  
governed in either event.

It is this local quarrel is again transferred to  
the State Convention it will fatally weaken  
the party and irretrievably damage its Presi-  
dential ticket. But very little do the ring-  
leaders on either side care for this. These  
reckless men would rather see Mr. Tilden  
defeated than lose their own chances  
for the city spoils. Ring rule never  
thrived in this city as it has under  
a republican administration of the  
national government. With a democratic  
administration the Custom House and Post  
Office would become potent elements in  
local politics, which would be managed  
with a view to the general good of the  
party; whereas under a republican adminis-  
tration the city is under the complete  
control of the prevailing democratic ring. This  
is the reason why John Kelly so bitterly  
opposed the nomination of Mr. Tilden. A  
Western President would be dependent on  
local advice in making his appointments,  
and with the ring for advisers the Custom  
House would be run as an adjunct of Tam-  
many Hall; but Mr. Tilden as President  
would control the federal patronage in his  
own interest and keep the local politicians  
in subordination. Mr. Kelly would rather  
see Tilden defeated than elected; he pro-  
fesses to support him only to maintain his  
standing in the democratic party for local  
purposes. If the quarrel of local factions is  
carried into the State Convention, and the  
claims of Tammany are rejected, Mr. Tilden  
will receive only a left-handed support from  
its spoils-lusting chiefs.

It is in the power of the democrats of the  
city to forestall such a result by throwing  
both rings overboard and electing delegates  
from each Assembly district in entire in-  
dependence of either organization. But this is  
a power which they will not exercise. The  
Convention is so near at hand that there is  
not time for preparation, and even if there  
were time enough the democrats of the city  
have not sufficient courage and independ-  
ence. They are likely to have abundant  
reason to rue their neglect to follow the ad-

vice we so persistently pressed on them last  
winter to abolish Tammany, tolerate no sub-  
stitute for it and act by single districts, like  
the democrats of the interior of the State.

## Thurlow Weed at Saratoga.

It is said that this veteran and venerable  
political strategist will be in Saratoga during  
the Convention, and it is to be presumed  
that, with the weight of years resting upon  
him, he does not make such a journey for  
nothing. He is not the kind of man to  
hover like a powerless ghost around the  
scenes of his former activity. He has won  
too many triumphs at the State conventions  
of his party, has made too many governors,  
has been too great a Warwick to go to such  
a place without a purpose. In spite of years  
and infirmities his mind is still clear and  
vigorous, as he has lately proved in our col-  
umns by his successful controversy with  
Alexander H. Stephens; nor is there any  
reason to suppose that he has lost his astute-  
ness and dexterity as a political manipulator.  
Four years ago he executed a skilful flank  
movement in the Republican Convention at  
Utica and secured the nomination of  
General Dix, who was triumphantly  
elected. Does he intend to try his hand  
again at his old game now? If so he has  
kept his secret, as he did four years ago, and  
nobody knows what candidate he will favor.  
We would fain believe that it is Mr. Everts,  
but we dare not think it probable. Still,  
Mr. Everts was one of the warmest and most  
devoted supporters of Mr. Weed's lifelong  
friend, Mr. Seward, and there is no good  
reason why any surviving friend of  
the great republican statesman should  
not support him. Mr. Weed is no  
admirer of Senator Conkling, and it  
is quite certain that he will not  
aid Mr. Conkling's candidate. His former  
relations with Governor Morgan were in-  
timate and friendly, and he has more in com-  
mon with a man of that type than with a  
great lawyer like Mr. Everts. We congratu-  
late Mr. Weed that he feels strong enough  
physically, and takes sufficient interest in  
the success of his party, to go to Saratoga  
in this crisis of its fortunes and give the  
Convention the benefit of his counsel.

## The Vacant Speakership.

There is already considerable speculation  
as to the successor of the late Speaker Kerr,  
but there is little in the office to invite  
competition when the election is merely to fill  
a vacancy. The Speakership is, indeed, a po-  
sition of great power and influence, but that  
is only because he has the appointment of  
the House committees. Stripped of this  
power the Speaker would be a political  
cipher, like the Vice President, who has no  
other function than that of a mere presiding  
officer in the Senate. A Speaker elected to  
fill a vacancy after the House is or-  
ganized occupies a similar position.  
The committees selected by Mr. Kerr  
at the beginning of the late ses-  
sion will hold their places throughout  
the existence of the Forty-fourth Congress,  
and his successor will merely fill the few  
accidental vacancies that may occur. This  
explains why Mr. Randall, who is the head of  
a very important committee, will not be a can-  
didate for the vacant Speakership, and why  
little or no feeling will be exhibited in the  
choice. The new Speaker will not be a dis-  
penser of important and influential po-  
sitions, and the choice of a mere presiding  
officer is not worth a struggle. If the chair-  
man of a committee is elected Speaker the  
member who stands next to him will, by  
usage and courtesy, succeed him as chair-  
man of the committee, and the vacancy in  
the committee be filled by appointing a new  
member at its tail. Mr. Saylor, who served  
acceptably as Speaker pro tem. during the  
latter part of the expired session, has proba-  
bly the best chance for election as Speaker  
when Congress meets in December.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Boggs is ill in St. Louis.  
Senator Sargent is at the Centennial.  
Carl Schurz will not lecture next season.  
There is good deer shooting in Western Virginia.  
Whitlaw Reid summers at Shilohville Falls, Mass.  
Senator Booth in Indiana is plain in his talk.  
Hayes.  
Cornhill says that the best men are bachelors, and the  
best women wives.  
At Saratoga garden parties are all the rage, especially  
among the ton-cats.  
Hesing calls the editor of the Chicago Times "a leech  
Story from Chicago."  
Young highwaymen near Los Angeles, Cal., lasso  
Chinamen before robbing them.  
A glass of soda water, with its ice and syrup, costs  
the dealer about two and a half cents.  
Judge Force, who has been nominated for Congress  
in Cincinnati, is at Santa Fé, New Mexico.  
It is so cold to nights that present housekeepers are  
putting an extra buckwheat cake on the bed.  
Cornellie:—"A generous booby seems to be giving  
aims to a lady when he is making her a present."  
Rocheboudin:—"Gravity is a mysterious carriage of  
the body, invented to cover the defects of the mind."  
The Toronto Globe calls James Redpath a man of  
color; but there is no color of truth in that statement.  
The Goodyear India-rubber Company have just re-  
ceived orders from Long Island for two tons of clam  
chowder.  
During the visit of Prince Humbert the Russian  
press has been overflowing with demonstrations of  
friendship for Italy.  
The Atlantic Monthly wishes that every aesthetic com-  
munity should have a complete musical critic, the  
Schumann or Berlioz.  
A scold who went to Salt Lake several years ago to  
live has become insane because his four daughters,  
one after the other, married the same Mormon.  
Patrick Dillon, of San Jose, Cal., married a young  
wife, deeded his property to her and was turned out of  
doors, and became an applicant for public charity.  
Chicago Times:—"Harry Watterson's maiden speech  
in the House of Representatives was as follows:—'Oh,  
any, let's not adjourn yet. I've only just got here.'"  
Mr. George W. Smalley, the London representative  
of the New York Tribune, and Mr. Halstead, of the  
Cincinnati Commercial, are visiting in Springfield,  
Mass.  
Burke:—"The person who grieves suffers his passion  
to grow upon him; he indulges it; he loves it; but  
this never happens in a case of actual pain, which no  
one ever endured willingly for any considerable time."  
M. Armand Vamboury, writing in the *Porter Light*  
on the outrages in Bulgaria, says that it is true that  
the Croats are a very savage people; they are ab-  
horred on account of their cruelties by the Turks  
themselves, but it is the Russians who first set them  
the example.  
Next to the Neapolitans, the Wallachians (or, as they  
call themselves, the Roumanians) possess the smallest  
military capacity of any nation in Europe; if they are  
really the descendants of the ancient Romans they  
have inherited little enough of their warlike talent  
and propensities.  
Mrs. Fannie Hall, of Walker county, Ga., near Post  
Springs, gave birth to a child with two heads, one red  
and one black, two backbones, two hearts and two  
stomachs, three arms and four hands and two legs. Dr.  
Price, the attending physician, says it was two children  
from the waist up and one from there down.